and for the horns of the *Rhinoceros*. It is a matter of
knowledge that upon the head of various animals,
Domestic Cat, long and sensitive hairs are developed, wi
connected with the terminations of nerves, and perform a
probably tactile function. These occur on the snout, ab
eyes, and in the neighbourhood of the ears. It is an int
fact that a tuft of quite similar hairs occurs on the i
many mammals close to the wrist, which, at least
case of *Dasypus sexcinctus*, are connected with a strong branch f
ante-nerve. These tufts also occur in Lemurs, in the Cat,
Rodents and Marsupials, and are probably quite gen
mammals who "feel" with their fore-limbs;—in which,
the fore-limbs are not exclusively running organs. That
remaining hairs of the Cetacea are found upon the nu
perhaps significant of the importance of these sensory
The entire absence of hairs is quite common in thi
although traces of them are sometimes found in the
The Sirenia, too, are comparatively hairless, as are als
Ungulates. Whether the presence of blubber in the form
and the existence of a very thick skin in the latter anii
facts which have had anything to do with the disappea
hair or not, is a matter for further inquiry.

The intimate structure of the hair varies considerabl
itions concern the form of the hair, which may be re
iverse section, or so oval as to appear quite flat w
r is examined in its
le up of a central me
lla or pith with a peripheral
latter is scaled, an
h prominent edges.
ers, and the cortex
rounding only traces
tained the pigment
ally due. Traces of
Apes of certain gen
s pigment of the hai
stances known as mel
form cause of colors
feather-pigments fou
the hair of mammal
se brown pigments.

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^ ' - L i ' ! " 7 " !

I i-IIsI S.S'S-5-II'I? 5-f s 5 i-.I 14 ? JI"s-I^3'I ff
H-.ff'? ? f I